THE
# Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9635. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, June 7, 1783.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE,
*Edinburgh, 6th June 1783.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a MAIL for ZETLAND will be made up at this Office on Wednesday next at nine at night; and that the Packet-Boat will sail from Leith on Thursday morning thereafter, wind and weather serving; and that in future the Mails will be made up and dispatched at the usual periods.

By order of the Post-Master General,

DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

## Borrowstounness Canal Navigation.

AT a General Meeting of Subscribers for the CANAL, held the 30th May past, Sir William Augustus Cunningham, Bart. Preses, they ordered a Second Call of 10 *per Cent.* to be made on the Subscribers; to be paid on or before the 16th of August, to Sir William Forbes, Ja. Hunter, Esq; and Co. their bankers, or to John Christie, at Borrowstounness, their clerk.

N. B. As the cutting of this Canal is going forward with above 120 men, and as a much greater number will soon be employed, it is entreated that such of the proprietors who have hitherto omitted to pay the first Call of 10 *per Cent.* may order the payment in 15 days from this date.—Borrowstounness, 5th June 1783.

## CHARLES WHITE, Nephew to Mr LAWSON,

late of the Ship Coffeehouse, Leith, and who has served as waiter for many years bypast therein, (Mr Lawson having given up business) begs leave to inform his friends, and the Public in general, That he has now entered to a commodious house on the shore of Leith, at the sign of the Lion, where he carries on business for himself as a Vintner, and does humbly solicit their patronage and favours; and the utmost care to render their entertainment and accommodation agreeable, may be fully depended on.

## SALE OF HORSES AT DALKEITH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, opposite the Duke of Buccleugh's gate in Dalkeith, upon Thursday the 12th June current,

ABOUT FORTY USEFUL HORSES, belonging to the SCOTS GRAYS, many of which fit either for draught or carriage.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

## SAMUEL'S WAREHOUSE,

North Side of Brokers-Row, Moorfields, London,

HAS an assortment of the following Articles, of all kinds and sizes, which he sells at the lowest prices, for ready money:—Beds, Matresses, Feathers, Blankets, Carpets, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Desks, Looking-glasses, Stoves, Tea-urns, Barrel Organs, Trunks, Iron Chests, Book-cases, and every article in Household Furniture.—Allowance to country dealers and captains of ships.

N. B. A variety of second-hand Goods to be sold cheap.—Goods appraised or sold on commission, on the lowest terms.

Country orders punctually attended to.

## TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. Leith, on Friday the 13th June, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A considerable Quantity of each of the following Articles, viz.

Rum, Brandy, and Wines, consisting of Red and White Port, Sherry, Mountain, Lisbon, and Claret, all in the original.
French Vinegar in tierces.
Several tons of Russia Soap Tallow, Pearl, Weed, Barilla, and American Pot Ashes.
Yellow Rosin.
Hard Sope, About 50 barrels salt ditto.
Several bags remarkable strong Hops, fit for porter brewing.
A few tons of Porto Cork, and about 3000 bushels St Ube's Salt.
A parcel of Hoops & Empty Casks.

Catalogues of the above will be delivered two days preceding the sale.

N. B. ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. have still remaining on hand a few chests Lemons and China Oranges, which they are selling off on the most reasonable terms.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALL and SON'S Warehouse, Lower end of the City Guard,

A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, LACES, and LUTESTRINGS, which will be sold much below the usual prices, for ready money only.

## EDINBURGH RACES.

THERE is to be run for over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 14th day of July 1783, The CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE OF FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, for Horses, &c. that never won that value, Hunters Purses and Plates excepted, carrying 12 stone, the best of three Four-mile Heats.

On TUESDAY the 15th, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of three Four-mile Heats:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone, 9 lib.
6 years old, 9 stone 5 lib.
And Aged Horses, 10 stone.

ON WEDNESDAY the 16th, FIFTY POUNDS for all ages, the best of three Four-mile Heats:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib.
6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
And aged horses, 9 stone.

4 year old Fillies allowed 3 lib.

On THURSDAY the 17th, FIFTY POUNDS for real Hunters that have hunted in Scotland, and never won 50 l. (Hunters Plates and matches excepted) carrying eleven stone, the best of three Four-mile Heats.

On FRIDAY the 18th, FIFTY POUNDS for all Ages, the best of three Four-mile Heats:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib.
6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
Aged Horses, 9 stone.

A winner of one Fifty this year, to carry 3 lib. and of two Fifties, 5 lib. extra. Four year old Fillies allowed 3 lib.

On SATURDAY the 19th, A PURSE for the Beaten Horses, &c. of the week:

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib.
5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib.
6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib.
And aged horses, 9 stone.

The best of three four-mile Heats. A winner of the King's Plate, or of two Fifties this week will not be allowed to start again.

The horses, &c. to be shown, and entered at the clerk of Leith's office on Saturday preceding the Races, between the hours of four and six afternoon, when the proper certificates must be produced, and the usual entry-money paid.

N. B. There will be Ordinaries during the Race-week at FORTUNE's, and Assemblies, as usual.

JOHN CAMPBELL of Calder, Esq;
COLONEL DUNDAS,
And WILIAM MURE of Caldwell, Esq;
} STEWARDS.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN at Inveresk, which belonged to the late JOHN PATON, Esq; and which are at present possessed by Mrs Wedderburn. The House and Offices are all in good repair. The Garden contains about two English acres, and is stocked with the very best kind of fruit trees. The purchaser may also have what quantity of ground he inclines, lying contiguous to the house.

For further particulars, apply to James Walker, writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.

## ROBERTSON, Milliner and Haberdasher,

HAS just sent down from London, to her Warehouse in Prince's Street, a fresh assortment of RIDING HATS, consisting of fashionable Beavers, remarkably light; together with all sorts of Leghorn Hats, &c. which the Ladies may depend on having trimmed in the newest taste.—Also come to hand, a variety of Muslins, Modes, Persians, Gauzes, Dimitties, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Gloves, with every other article in the Millinery and Haberdashery business, which will be sold upon the very lowest terms.

N. B. Commissions from the country attended to with care and dispatch.

## IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

Begins Drawing the 24th June, and NOT TWO BLANKS to a PRIZE.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS, from a HALF to a SIXTEENTH, are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

*At the Toy-shop and State-Lottery Office,*

Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

On account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON, where all business respecting the Lottery is transacted, by authority from Government, and no where else in Scotland.

At their Offices, in last and former Lotteries, the following capital Prizes were sold and shared, viz. Three of 20,000 l. five of 10,000 l. eleven of 5000 l. Seventeen of 2000 l. thirty-four of 1000 l. and forty-three of 500 l.

S C H E M E.

| No of Prizes. | | Value of each. | | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | of | L. 10,000 | is | L. 20,000 |
| 2 | — | 5,000 | — | 10,000 |
| 2 | — | 2,000 | — | 4,000 |
| 4 | — | 1,002 | — | 4,000 |
| 5 | — | 500 | — | 2,500 |
| 30 | — | 100 | — | 3,000 |
| 50 | — | 50 | — | 2,500 |
| 200 | — | 20 | — | 4,000 |
| 10,400 | — | 10 | — | 104,000 |
| 10,695 | Prizes. | | L. | 154,000 |
| | First drawn on the 5th day, | | | 500 |
| | First drawn on the 9th day, | | | 500 |
| | First drawn on the 12th day, | | | 500 |
| | First drawn on the 15th day, | | | 500 |
| | First drawn on the 18th day, | | | 1,000 |
| | First drawn on the 21st day, | | | 1,000 |
| | First drawn on the 24th day, | | | 1,003 |
| 21,305 | Blanks: | Last drawn, | | 1,000 |
| 32,000 | Tickets. | | L. | 160,000 |

| Present Price of SHARES. | L. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half, | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Fourth, | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| Eighth, | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Sixteenth, | 0 | 9 | 0 |

All shares sold at this office, which is duly licensed, are stamped and secured, pursuant to act of Parliament. They include the first and last drawn tickets entitled to benefits, and will be paid at current value, so soon as drawn, or, agreeable to act of Parliament, on or after the 12th January, in full Irish currency, without deduction.

The sale of Irish tickets and shares is now under the same regulations with the British.—To prevent frauds, all shares must be stamped at his Majesty's stamp office, and a license likewise obtained for each place where they are sold, under the penalty of 100 l.

Correspondents may have tickets and shares sent, on remitting bills at sight, or a short date.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and tickets and shares registered at 6d. each number.

Schemes to be had *gratis* at the office.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

## Bonniehaugh Printfield, near Edinburgh, 1783.

JAMES REID and CO. continue to Print Linens and Cottons for Household Furniture, Garments, &c. after the best manner.

Their books, containing great variety of new and fashionable patterns, to be seen, and cloths taken in for printing, by the following persons, VIZ.

Mr SAMUAL PATERSON, Luckenbooths,
Mr John Young, Grass-market.
Mr George Cumming, merchant, Bristo-street,
} Edinburgh.

Mrs Gordon merchant, Lieth.
Mr Douglas merchant, Musselburgh
Mr Charles Anderson merchant, Prestonpans
Mr Alexander merchant, Loanhead.
Miss Jean Paisley merchant, Hawick.
Mr Wilson merchant, Hamilton.
Miss Sally Clark milliner, Kilmarnock.
Mr William Murdoch merchant, Ayr.
Mr Alex. Sinclair, in Greenock.
Mr Marshall merchant, Borrowstounness.
Mr Young merchant, Kirkliston.
Mr Robert Ireland merchant, Dunfermline.
Mrs Dick vintner, Kinross.
Mr John Kelty merchant, Auchtermuchty.
Mr Alexander Skinner weaver, Keith.
Messrs John Gibb and Son merchants, Lesly.
Mr John Black merchant, Kennoway.
Mr John Brown merchant, St. Andrews.
Mr Duddingston merchant, Crail.
Miss Janet Brown merchant, Burntisland.
Mr John Thomson tailor, Dysart.
Mr Alex. Paxton, Collinsburgh.
Mr Sharp bookseller, Inverness.
Mr George Grant merchant, Haddo.
Messrs Eglinton and Wotherspoon merchants, Glasgow.

And at the Printfield, where attention will be given, and the Cloth returned with dispatch, carriage free.

## FARM of MASTERFIELD to Let.

THERE will be let and entered to at Martinmas next, the Dwelling-House of Masterfield, with the Offices, Orchard and Garden, and the Farm contiguous thereto, consisting of 120 acres of arable ground, besides some thriving plantations, lying in the parish of Dunning and shire of Perth. The house is commodious, and may accommodate a Gentleman's family, having been occupied for many years by the present proprietor. The grounds are well inclosed and subdivided, and are in the very best heart and condition; the garden is in excellent order, and the whole premises are pleasantly situated upon the river Earn, in a good neighbourhood, and about nine measured miles from Perth.

The above will prove an agreeable pleasant residence for any Gentleman who has retired from the navy or army, and wishes to be accommodated with a good farm. The tenant may enter to the dwelling-house and garden immediately, and likewise to some grass parks.

For further particulars inquiry may be made at Samuel Mitchelson, junior, clerk to the signet, or at John Rutherford writer in Perth; and Lord Rollo's grive at Masterfield, or Andrew Scott in Dunning, will show the grounds.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

## SELECT LETTERS
*On the* CHARACTER *and* MANNERS
OF THE PORTUGUESE.

### LETTER III.

THE principles of religion, and the object to which it is directed, are in all countries the same. The manner of expressing devotion, however, and consequently the effect of the latter in the mind, are considerably different. No people possess so much the appearance of devotion as the Portuguese; and, as the power of the Church is here so unlimited, and its dignity supported on all occasions, the magnificence and zeal which attends every ceremony of religion, naturally attracts the attention of a stranger.

One of the festivals most highly solemnized, from the importance of the occasion, is the Nativity of our Saviour, termed *Cock Mass*, from the time when the ceremony begins, which is twelve at night. The altars are then most elegantly lighted up, and every mode of decorating the images of the Virgin, that can be devised, is employed. The worship in all the churches commences with singing; and as they are all furnished with the finest toned organs I have heard, having more deepness and strength of sound in them than those in Britain, owing to the addition of their horizontal pipes; these, with the voices of the Friars and Nuns, who all collect on this occasion, raise such a sublime melody as naturally impresses the mind with the most lofty ideas, and produces, in spite of us, sentiments of awe, which are easily converted into devotion, and which even *philosophic coolness* cannot resist, while the strength of the impression remains. The worship here, at all times, is introduced by singing; and the political conduct of the Church is as much displayed in this as in any other part, for it is attacking the mind at first by the most powerful means of affecting it. Nay, most of the service proceeds in the same stile, and is either spoken in a tone too low to be heard, or chanted in such a manner as to be unintelligible even to those who are acquainted with the language in which it is delivered.

The voices of the Nuns are very agreeable; but what I have heard of them are rather more masculine than those of the British ladies; and perhaps their celibacy may contribute to this effect. Their appearance generally occasions a strong prepossession in their favour; and that wan, sallow look, which melancholy and retirement give, seems imprinted on each face, which in the breast of an Englishman raises a sympathetic sigh; for few of them retain, for any time, that share of beauty they carry in, while the particular dress imposed upon them renders their appearance still worse.

The singing of the Friars again forms an excellent contrast to that of the Nuns, and, where they are joined, makes an agreeable concert. They all in general possess the deepest base voices, and seem all suited to fill a cathedral. If the known practice of the *Italians*, in preventing the effects of puberty, tends so much to the softness and effeminacy of the voice, the opposite of this, or where the offices of puberty are neglected, while no such mode of prevention takes place, may naturally be allowed to produce a different effect, and be partly admitted, perhaps, as a cause.

When the musical part of the worship is finished, it is succeeded by the celebration of High Mass, which consists in the preparation of the sacrament, and its being taken by the priest alone. The ceremony attending it is rather ridiculous to a stranger, a minute silence being observed, while the people are all on their knees, and the priest making use of certain outré motions and bows to shew the excess of his devotion. When finished, the chanting of the Friars next begins, and ends by bringing out into the middle of the church the figure of a child, to which the people pay their devotion, the women thronging round to obtain a kiss, and every face being filled with joy on the appearance of the Saviour. However low we may rate the understandings of a people who admit such a mode of devotion, yet, upon consideration, we shall, perhaps, find it the best which the situation of their sentiments could relish; and there is in reality little difference between a worship *ideal* and *sensual*, where the *subject* of both is the same.

The nature of religion, they are made to believe, depends on the observance of certain particular forms, which are, therefore, with proportional strictness enjoined them. The human mind, we are sensible from experience, is capable only of a close attention to one object; and this attention of the mind to the external shew of devotion naturally lessens that study of morals, or attention to the internal integrity of conduct, and uprightness of actions, which should accompany such a parade of devotion. Hence a Portuguese will think nothing, immediately after *confession*, of committing a *murder*, and return without the least anxiety, as being sure of absolution at confession again. On this, however, the extent of *clerical influence* depends; and this influence is even greatly encreased by the defect here of the civil law.

In cases of theft, it is necessary that no less than three witnesses appear to give positive proof of the fact; and, as this can seldom be done, the only method is of applying to the confessional. After the age of seven years, every person is obliged to appear, at particular times, at confession, that is, to give an account of his conduct for such a limited time, when the priest decides upon its propriety, and, in case of *guilt*, pronounces absolution. On the part of the confessor the strictest secrecy is preserved; and there are few instances, except in affairs detrimental to the interests of the state, of their betraying this confidence reposed in them. Where crimes, however, of a lesser nature, such as theft, are confessed, before granting absolution restitution is strictly enjoined to be made; and accordingly the priest has generally the disposal of the articles to be restored, which is returned to the person injured from the confessional, without any mention of names; and no farther interrogations on his part are allowed to be made when presented. As confession, however, rests solely on the inclinations of the penitent, crimes, and especially those of a deeper hue, are commonly concealed till the approach of death, when the fears of the person begin to be awaked; and then, as confession is so earnestly required by the rules of the Church, a discovery usually takes place. Hence it is very frequent for persons to have articles in this manner restored, at the distance of twenty years from the time they were carried off; and the last wills of the Portuguese are commonly loaded with legacies of this kind, as a restitution for the various frauds they may have committed in life, which the heirs are under a necessity of immediately discharging.

## *From the* LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 3.

### *Whitehall, June* 3.

THE King has been pleased to present the Reverend Mr William Moodie to the church and parish of Kirkealdie in the Presbytery of Kirkealdie and county of Fife, vacant by the death of the Reverend Mr William Spears.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Windham, Esq; to be of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in the kingdom of Ireland.

### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's *June* 3.

The Achilles armed ship, with her convoy from Portsmouth, are arrived at Barbadoes.

Whitby 30. Yesterday passed by the Betsey, Nichols, from Memel to London, with others in company; but blowing very hard at N. E. could not get their names.

The Hope, M'Neil, from Jamaica to New York, was taken the 16th of March, by two American privateers, and carried into Rhode island.

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### HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, June* 2.

PASSED Bayntun's divorce bill.

Went through, in Committee, with amendments, the bill to prevent bribery at elections, which was reported and agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

Mr Tomkyns from the Customs presented accounts of the duty on coals, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Received and read a petition from Portsmouth, relative to the circulation of bad halfpence, which was also ordered to lie on the table.

Put off the further hearing of Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill to-morrow fortnight.

Deferred till the morrow the house-breakers bill, and Committee on the exportation of brass. Also the Ways and Means and Supply till Friday.

Mr *Estwick* expressed his disapprobation of some of the clauses which had passed in the Pay Office bill, as appearing to him of the most serious consequences.

Mr *Burke* desired Mr Estwick to specify them.

Mr *Estwick* promised to enter into the subject the next day.

Mr *Rolle* desired to be informed by the Paymaster General, whether Mr Bembridge was yet suspended.

Mr *Burke* thought the honourable member had no occasion to call for such information, as the sense of the House had been collected, so that the Paymaster must of course have been directed by it.

Mr *Rolle* not being satisfied with this answer, *insisted* on a more direct answer.

Mr *Baker* was of opinion, that though a member might ask a Minister a question, he was not entitled to an answer when he asked it in such a peremptory manner.

Mr *Rolle*, however, still insisted upon an answer.

Mr *W. Pitt* said, that whatever might be the right of one member to ask a question, or of another to give an answer, if a simple *Yes* or *No* would satisfy, he saw no reason why it should be denied.

Mr *Burke* replied, that he had very strong objections to the discussion of the question in any shape, his feelings being unfortunately too deeply interested, though it appeared that those of some other members seemed to be of so very different a texture.

Mr *Rolle* still persevering in his question, gave notice, that as the Right Hon. Paymaster did not think proper to give him an answer, he should on Thursday next make a motion on the subject.

Mr *Rigby* undertook to inform the honourable member, that Mr Bembridge was actually suspended; adding, that he thought it highly improper to bring the business before the House, as proceedings had already been instituted upon it in the Courts below; every man must lament the unfortunate affair which had lately happened; and he could not suppose, that any one wished to see another catastrophe of the same nature.

Mr *Rolle* said, the information given by the last Right Hon. Speaker should satisfy him for the present; but that he would regulate his conduct in future, by that of the Paymaster-General.

Mr *W. Pitt* then brought in the bill for regulating the different public offices, such as the admiralty, navy, &c. which bill was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday. He said that the purport of this bill, which was to extend to almost all the public offices, was to comprise the different objects pointed out in the king's speech, at the opening of the session, and that it would have been attended to much earlier, if the ministry had not been changed.

Lord *John Cavendish* desired to see the bill, as he could not pledge himself to support it; on the contrary, he was of opinion, that all the purposes of it would be as well answered by judicious regulations of office, as by an act of Parliament.

Mr *Burke* wished attention had been paid some time ago to the principle on which the bill was founded; then there could not have been such complaints, as had reached his ears, relative to the Treasury fees.

Mr *Montague* said, a sufficient number of copies ought to be printed.

Mr *Pitt* declared he had not the least objection to it; and his motion for the bill having passed, he then moved for accounts of all the fees in the different offices; which motion likewise passed unanimously.

Mr *Burke* moved for an account of the fees paid for passports at the Treasury, from the 30th November 1782, to the present time; which motion also passed without opposition.

The *Lord Advocate* remarked, that Sir Thomas Rumbold having finished his defence, it was now the duty of the House to take the evidence both for and against him into consideration; but as the season was too far advanced for the House to enter into so very arduous an investigation, he intended to move to put off the further consideration of it for the present session, and to bring in a bill to continue the restraint on Sir Thomas Rumbold and his estate. Accordingly he concluded by moving for leave to bring in such a bill, in which he was seconded by Mr *Kenyon*.

Lord *Nugent* thought, that if the motion should be carried, Sir Thomas Rumbold would have just reason to say he was cruelly treated; but there was no law against which the Honourable Baronet had offended, and if a man had even committed murder, he ought not to be detained for it, without a law against it.

Sir *P. J. Clerke* declared himself of the same opinion with Lord Nugent.

Mr *Alderman Sawbridge* deemed it cruel to keep the Honourable Baronet so long under the terrors of a prosecution: The business ought to be brought to an issue at once, or the Honourable Baronet not have his person and property restrained year after year.

The *Lord Advocate* said, he intended to introduce such regulations in the restraining bill, as he hoped would meet the approbation of the House.

Sir *T. Rumbold* now got up, and enumerating the several hardships he had endured for the last two years, called upon the House to take his case into consideration, and either come to a decision immediately, or relieve him from the restraints under which he laboured.

Mr *Fox* thought the evidence ought to be printed.

Lord *North* remarked on an expression in the motion (the dissolution of Parliament) as in his opinion very improper.

Mr *Burke* did not think Sir Thomas Rumbold's case so distressing as some imagined; if his fortune was tied up, it was only to prevent the alienation of it; as to the annual produce, he was in the full receipt of that, and if he could be said to be a prisoner, he was yet a prisoner much at large, having the whole island of Great Britain to range in.

The Marquis of *Graham* declared himself for the motion, as thinking the House ought not hastily to dismiss a charge which was supported by such strong appearances of guilt.

Mr *Strachan* was of opinion, that the evidence might be printed in fourteen days, if a number of hands were employed upon it.

The Lord *Advocate* thought this impossible, as a great many very long articles were to be copied from different books at the India House, and only one clerk could copy at a time from the same book.

Mr *Eyre* thought Sir Thomas Rumbold should be tried out of Parliament, by Act the 11th and 12th of William III. Chap. 12.

Mr *W. Pitt* said it would be impossible to bring the affair to a conclusion this Session; therefore, he agreed for his part to have it put off till the next.

Governor *Johnstone* thought the possibility of it would depend on the duration of the present Session; and if ministers would say it should last six weeks more the cause might be brought to a final issue.

The Solicitor *General* said, he had always considered the proceedings against Sir Thomas Rumbold as illegal; and was pretty sure he should not have any reason to change his opinion: he was confident, that when the day of trial should come, the Hon. Bart. would be acquitted; and, therefore, could not for his part consent, that a man, of whose innocence he was thoroughly satisfied, should be any longer kept under restraint.

After some further conversation, the Lord Advocate's motion passed without opposition.

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### *From the London Papers, June* 3.

## LONDON.

At a very numerous meeting of the principal merchants and traders, held this day at the London Tavern, (Mr Alderman Pickett in the chair) to take into consideration the proposed tax upon receipts, it was resolved to petition against the act for carrying that act into execution, and a committee of twenty-one persons was chosen to conduct the business; but an immediate remonstrance will first be made to Lord John Cavendish, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the debates on this occasion it was represented as a tax that would levy one *per cent.* on the whole retail trade of the kingdom, and that it *could not* possibly be submitted to.

A Court of Common Council was also called this day, to take the same tax into consideration, when the Court came to a resolution to present a memorial to Lord John Cavendish on the subject, and to meet again on Friday next to hear the report.

On Saturday, arrived at Falmouth, the Thynne packet, from Jamaica, which has been fifty-six days on her passage; and the Speedy packet, from the Leeward Islands, which has been thirty-one. The letters from each were delivered out this day.

Mr Laurens is expected in London in the course of the week. It is supposed that he will accompany Mr David Hartley, who is said to have finished the object of his mission.

Mr Jay, one of the American Commissioners concerned in negociating the peace, has received an express order from Congress, "Not to return to Madrid, but to be prepared for another embassy." This has given rise to a conjecture that England will be the place of his destination.

On the 3d of January the American Congress issued an order for paying the half yearly dividend due on the first of that month, and four and a quarter per cent. was accordingly paid to the public creditors by the bank at Philadelphia.

The greatest harmony subsists between the American army and Congress. Gen. Washington has presented a petition from the army, requesting that each soldier should have either a portion of land allotted him, full pay for five years, or half pay for life. So equitable a proposal was immediately concurred in; and when the last advices left America Congress were employed in adjusting a plan for gratifying the wishes of the army.

Gen. Washington has requested permission of Congress to retire to a private station, without stipulating a single condition for himself.

The American Congress have passed a vote, expressing it "incumbent on them to testify their sense of the eminent services of Gen. Washington;" but the manner of testifying the public gratitude was not finally adjusted.

Admiral Greig, who enjoys the highest naval command in the Russian service, lately requested permission to visit England; but he was given to understand, that his services in his professional line would be shortly wanted. It is presumed, that this intimation alluded to the command of the fleet against the Turks.

The proposition from France, at present under consideration, in relation to the commercial intercourse between the two countries, is, that the Bourdeaux wines shall be put upon the same footing as those of Portugal, while the rest of French wines shall remain as they are; and in return the hardware of England shall be subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. only, instead of the prohibition which now exists.

Letters from Guadaloupe mention an insurrection amongst the negroes in that island, which had lasted two days, during which several of them were killed. A party of soldiers were obliged to fire on them, and shot two of the ringleaders, after which the others were dispersed.

The Lords of the Admiralty have agreed upon the following distribution of naval force in the different parts of the globe, as a peace establishment:

*In the East Indies*—An Admiral's flag, with four ships of the line, three frigates, and two sloops; the principal rendezvous Madras and Bombay alternately.

*In the West Indies*—At Port Royal, Jamaica, an Admiral, with three ships of 74 guns, three of 64, one of 50, five frigates, two sloops, and cutters; the latter for the purpose of carrying dispatches to and from the several islands, or home to England.

*In the Leeward Islands*—One ship of 64 guns, one of 50, two of 44, two frigates, a sloop, and two tenders, under command of a Rear-Admiral or Commodore; chief rendezvous Antigua, Barbadoes, or St Kitt's, alternately.

*At Quebeck*—A frigate of 28 guns, a sloop, and a cutter.

*At Halifax, Nova Scotia*—One ship of 50 guns, and three frigates or sloops: A Commodore to reside there as Governor and Port Commander.

*At Gibraltar*—Two frigates and two sloops: No distinguishing pendant on this station.

*In Africa*: A Commodore with a ship of 44 guns, a frigate, and two sloops; chief rendezvous Senegal river.

*At Home*: Besides the guardships at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. there is to be a collection of frigates, sloops, and cutters in the Downs and North Seas, to prevent smuggling; and six ships of the line are always to be kept in commission, which are to cruise in the summer to exercise the seamen.

On Sunday the Duchess of Devonshire was safely delivered of a son and heir at Devonshire House, Piccadilly.

Sunday died, in Cockspur Street, Charing-Cross, the famous Irish Giant, whose death is said to have been occasioned by excessive drinking, to which he was always addicted, but more particularly since his late loss of upwards of 700 l.

On Saturday, the Court-Martial sat at the Horse Guards, and passed the following sentence on Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburne:

"The Court-Martial having duly considered and weighed the evidence given in support of the first charge against the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel James Cockburne, with that produced in his defence, is of opinion, that he is *guilty* of the whole of the said charge; namely, of culpable neglect while commanding in chief his Majesty's forces in the island of St Eustatius, in not taking the necessary precautions for the defence of the said island, notwithstanding he had received the fullest intelligence of an attack intended by the enemy upon the same; and of having, on the 26th day of November, suffered himself to be surprised by an inferior body of French troops, which landed on the said island without an opposition, and did most shamefully abandon and give up the garrisons, ports, and troops, which were under his command: And this Court do adjudge, that he, the said Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburne, be therefore *cashiered*, and declared *unworthy* of serving his Majesty in any military capacity whatever, and that the same be notified to him publicly at the head of the 13th and 15th regiments of foot, who were under his command at the time of the said surprise, if that may conveniently be: And the Court doth, for the sake of example, further adjudge, that the charge of which the prisoner has been so *fully* convicted, together with the sentence pronounced against him, be declared in public orders, and circulated to every corps in his Majesty's service."

As soon as the sentence was pronounced, the Court, in the most public, satisfactory, and honourable manner, exculpated Lieutenant Mackenzie and Lieutenant Rogerson, from the very false and cruel aspersions which the prisoner had thrown out against them in the course of his defence; but as this very interesting Court-Martial is speedily to be published, we will not anticipate the curiosity of our readers, by entering into any further particulars.

It is with infinite pleasure we can assure the public, that tho' the treaty of peace concluded between Governor Hastings on the part of the East India Company, and Madajee Scindia, on the part of the Mahrattas, has not been yet ratified by the Ministers of the Court of Poonah, still the peace is so far concluded, that hostilities have actually ceased between the Company's forces and the Mahrattas; so that the former will now be at liberty to act entirely against Hyder Alli, who, deprived of the advantages resulting to him from the diversion occasioned by the Mahratta war, will find it next to impossible to maintain himself any longer in the Carnatic: The Company has therefore at this moment the brightest prospect before them that has appeared since the beginning of the war.

A report is circulated, that a treaty of amity and commerce is about to be negociated between the Court of Madrid and the States of America, according to which the latter are to bind themselves to support the sovereignty of Spain over her American possessions, in consideration of being allowed certain commercial privileges in trading with the several European ports belonging to the Crown of Spain.

It is now in agitation for two packets to be employed constantly from one of the western ports of Ireland to America and the West Indies, the expence to be defrayed by the said establishment.

*Extract of a letter from Berlin May* 24.

"Yesterday the last and most splendid review took place, which his Majesty, in honour of his royal guest the Prince Bishop of Osnaburg, caused to be more than usually magnificent. In short, that Prince seems to have gained the general esteem of all the royal family, but more particularly that of the King: His Royal Highness came every morning of the review to the King's castle before four o'clock, and attended his Majesty to the field with a numerous and brilliant suite. The King was continually in conversation with the Prince; his Majesty always on their return accompanied his Royal Highness to his hotel, and seemed uncommonly pleased with his company. This day the Prince Bishop set out for Magdebourg, from whence he will return by the way of Hanover to England, so as to be in London by the 4th of June, his royal father's birth day; after which, it is said, his Royal Highness will take a tour to Strelitz, and from thence to Rhyusbourg, to pay a visit to Prince Henry."

### PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, 40 s. a 53 s. | Beans, 34 s. a 36 s. |
| Barley, 21 s. a 31 s. | Tick Beans, 31 s. a 33 s. |
| Rye, 30 s. a 32 s. | Tares, 22 s. a 26 s. |
| Oats, 19 s. a 27 s. 6 d. | Rape Seed, — |
| Pale Malt, 40 s. a 43 s. | Per Sack. |
| Amber ditto, 40 s. a 43 s. | Fine Flour, 43 s. |
| Pease, 34 s. a 35 s. | Second Sort, 40 s. a 41 s. |
| Hog ditto, 30 s. a 33 s. | Third Sort, 33 s. a 35 s. |

### PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock, 131¼. | India Stock, — |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 85⅝ a ⅞. | 3 per cent. Ann. — |
| 3 per cent. con. 67⅜ a ½. | India Bonds, — |
| 3 per cent. red. 66¾ a ⅞. | Exch. Bills, 1 a 2 disc. |
| 3 per cent. 1726, — | Navy Bills, — |
| Long Ann. 20⅝ a ⅞. | 3 per cent. Scrip. 68⅞. |
| Short Ann. 1778, 14⅜. | 4 per cent. Scrip. 86⅞. |
| South Sea Stock, — | Light Long. Ann. — |
| 3 per cent. Old Ann. — | Omnium, — |
| Ditto New Ann. — | Lot. Tick. 14 l. 15 s. 6 d. |
| Ditto 1751, — | |

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam, 34 8 2½ U. | | Agio of the Bank from Holland, | 4. |
| Ditto Sight, 34 3. | | | |
| Rotterdam, 34 10 2½ U. | | | |

# EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, June 3.*

## HOUSE of LORDS.

### Independence of the Judges.

"The Duke of *Richmond* did not hesitate to admit, that he brought a situation upon himself far superior to what his abilities would permit him to discharge to the satisfaction of the House: He could not, however, considering the independence of the Judges as the great bulwark of the liberties of the people, avoid pressing a few observations to the attention of their Lordships, on a subject of such great magnitude and importance; and he trusted their Lordships would do him the justice to believe he did not mean, in the course of what he had to say, directly or indirectly, to attack, censure, or reprehend. The transaction of recent date, the putting the Seals in commission, induced those observations he was to trouble their Lordships with. He would endeavour to shew their Lordships, that the putting the Seals in commission, was a measure militating, to all intents and purposes, with those principles which were the grounds of the 13th William III. which changed the tenor of the Judges' commission, so far as respected their duration from *durante bene placito*, to *quamdiu se bene gesserint*; and the statute of 1st Geo. III. which ascertained and encreased their salaries, and continued them in their seats during good behaviour, notwithstanding any demise in the Crown. The noble Duke said, he had turned this business very seriously in his thoughts, considering it, as he did, a subject of vast importance; and the more accurately he attended to it, the more ready was he to conceive some steps ought to be taken to prevent any effects from an evil, which he was ready to admit had not as yet produced any disagreeable effects, but which, in the nature of things, in some period or another, would so operate. He was aware, he said, that any thing that carried the semblance of reform, or theory, would be mightily objected to. He saw a settled hatred to every remedial introduction to ease the distresses, or heal the wounds that had been given to the constitution. A late instance, the failure of that reform, which could only preserve the purity of the representation and the security of the constitution, had been rejected, because it interfered with *motives of power*, though the Noble Duke did not mean to apply this expression to administration; and it had been treated as theoretical, fanciful, and imaginary. After having dwelt considerably on this subject, the Noble Duke proceeded to state the object of his address to their Lordships' attention, and the grounds upon which he presumed to offer himself at that time to their consideration; for though it might not happen that he should offer any thing specific to their Lordships, yet he would wish to throw out some ideas for their contemplation, which they might not, perhaps, take up as light or improper. The Noble Lord affirmed then, that as the independence of the Judges was the great palladium of English liberty, it was necessary and material, in an extreme degree, that any thing that could tend to shake that great principle should, as far as human wisdom could go, be resisted. The only mode by which, in his opinion, the independence of the Judges could be shaken; the only means of giving their minds that bias of obsequiousness which the statutes he had before stated were calculated to prevent, was the placing them in such situations, where, agitated between hopes and fears, they would become subject to the influence of the ministers of the crown. He said, if in the one situation, security from the fears of being removed from their places, gave less cause to render them obsequious to a minister; their being so situated as to have great matters to hope at his hands, was a situation which rendered them greatly obnoxious to his influence. Whatever might be the noble Duke's opinion of the persons who were selected by the *favour* of administration, which word he did not wish should be considered to be meant by him as a *corrupt* favour, to act as the commissioners of the Great Seal, he would be bold to say, that the granting the Seals to commissioners was a means of gaining influence to the minister; for as the great emoluments attached to that situation must raise a wish to be continued in the possession of them, or a hope of being advanced to the dignity of holding the Seals alone, it was clear that that was a principle destroying, in a great degree, what was intended by the statutes enacted at the revolution, and which had been so repeatedly recognised, till at length the judgment of the Judges had been completely settled, and ascertained by the first statute of the present reign. The noble Duke entered very largely into the merits of this peculiar subject; and, after having repeatedly argued upon the principles of the statutes, he declared again, it destroyed the great end they had in view, if the Crown was permitted to acquire this influence over the Judges, either by putting the Seals in commission, and putting them in their hands, or by encreasing their salary at pleasure. The noble Duke revived in their Lordships recollection the encrease that had been made by Parliament to the salary of the Judges, and the addition that was afterwards made by the Crown, notwithstanding the sense of Parliament was laid down, that no addition ought to be made to them. He instanced the merits of Lord Chief Justice de Grey; yet the House of Commons, he said, resisted the application for an encrease of his salary.—In the case, however, of the noble and learned Lord in his eye, (Lord Loughborough) the salary of the Chief Justice of Common Pleas was encreased by 1000 l. *per annum* on the civil list. His Grace wished something *preventive* might be projected against this mode of acquiring influence with, and undermining the independence of the Judges; he was, however, still candid to admit, that nothing remedial was wanting, for he had not as yet observed the progress of the evil. The noble Duke stated then another idea, that, in his opinion, it was equally inconsistent, that the Judges should have attached legislative to their judicial capacity. He did not mean to preclude the profession of the law from the dignity of Peerage. Merit so distinguished as the merits of that profession, should not be precluded a seat in that House. He only meant, that Judges, acting in the capacity of Judges, should not act as legislators; and he instanced the doctrine of Montesquieu, which he read, to support him in that position.—"There is "no liberty, if the judiciary power be not separated from the "legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legisla-"tive, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to "arbitrary controul; for the Judge would then be the legisla-"tor. Were it joined to the executive power, the Judge "might behave with violence and oppression." His Grace read many other extracts from Montesquieu's Strictures on the Constitution of this Country, and also another from Judge Blackstone's Commentaries, to prove the impropriety of Judges interfering in political concerns. "Nothing, therefore, is more "to be avoided in a free constitution, than uniting the pro-"vinces of a Judge and a Minister of State."—From documents like these, the noble Duke thought himself well warranted to draw many deductions; and he produced a variety of instances from the Journals of the House of Commons in 1621, to prove, that so tenacious were our ancestors of that doctrine, that they rejected a Serjeant and Attorney General from sitting among them. He entered largely into the privileges admitted the Judges of sitting in that House without legislative capacities; and he could not see a reason why they were not qualified to hold seats in the Lower House, unless from the precedents he had stated; for no other authorities could be found. The noble Duke took so large a field, that it were vain to attempt to follow him. It remains only to observe then, that he desired the independence of the Judges would be properly attended to by their Lordships, which, in the instance of putting the Seals in commission was most certainly affected. He stated the different periods before mentioned, since the Revolution, when the Seals were put in commission. In the course of his speech he was remarkably severe upon Lord Loughborough.

"He then moved, "That it was their Lordships opinion, that putting the Seals into commission tended to destroy the independence of the Judges, and invalidate the operation of the statutes made at the Revolution.

"Also, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the most effectual means of rendering the Judges independent.

"Lord *Abingdon* seconded both motions.

"The Duke of *Portland* wished the motions were practicable.

"Lord *Carlisle* moved the previous question on the first proposition.

"The Duke of *Portland* moved the previous question on the second.

"Lord *Stormont*, Lord *Sydney*, and Lord *Loughborough* spoke.

"After which the Duke of Richmond withdrew his first question, and the second was negatived without a division.

"This day the bill, relative to a duty on receipts, was read a third time in the House of Commons, and committed for to-morrow."

Died here, this morning, John Cameron, Esq; Colonel in the French service.

Thursday last, Dr Alexander Duncan minister at Smallholm, preached the anniversary sermon in the New Church, before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. His text was in the Acts of the Apostles, chap. x. ver. 40. "Him God "raised up the third day, and shewed him openly," which he handled with great ability. No fewer than 180 children, from the Charity Work-house, attended upon this occasion. They were all new clothed, neat and clean, and appeared very healthy. Thirty more were left in the house, who were too young to walk in the procession. This, of itself, points out in a strong light, the utility of the institution, and should stimulate those who have it in their power, to support a charity, from which both the young and the aged derive so much benefit.

Tuesday last, Dr Butler and Dr Roeburn, of Glasgow, had the degree of Doctors of Medicine conferred upon them by that University.

Tuesday last, the Excise cutter, Captain Gelly, brought into Greenock a smuggling vessel loaded with 200 casks of rum and brandy.

The Thames, Grindlay, arrived the 1st instant at London, all well.

The 28th ult. the Apollo, Roch, arrived at Greenock from New York. The only news she brings are, that great numbers of refugees had gone to settle at Roseway in Nova Scotia, and that many were preparing to follow them.

In the night between Thursday and Friday last, the shop of Mr David Black, tobacconist in the Gallowgate, Glasgow, was broke. The thieves made a hole in a weak part of the wall, in the back of the building, just at the chimney, from which it appears they were well acquainted with the situation. The booty was luckily inconsiderable, being only two sixpences in silver, about twenty shillings worth of halfpence, and some snuff.

We hear from Tongue, that the Honourable General Mackay, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North Britain, and principal tutor for Lord Reay, has sent a liberal supply of victual for the poor on the Reay estate. Also, that three young gentlemen of the same name, brothers, natives of that country, now residing in the south, have joined in sending a handsome donation to the indigent there.

*Extract of a letter from Perth, June 4. 1783.*

"This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, the same was celebrated here by the ringing of bells, a discharge of the great guns by the Royal artillery, and of small arms by the Royal dragoons quartered here; and in the evening the Magistrates and Town Council, with the military officers and other gentlemen, went to the Town-house, and drank the healths of his Majesty and the Royal Family, with other loyal toasts; and the auspicious day was concluded with every demonstration of unfeigned joy."

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 2.*

"Last Saturday morning, the Right Hon. the Countess of Temple, with the Right Hon. Lord Cobham, Lady Catharine Nugent, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Westmeath, the Hon. Miss Nugent, and their suite, set out from their country residence in the Phœnix Park, and took the circular road to Dunleary, where the barge lay to receive her Ladyship, from whence she was put on board the Unicorn frigate, and sailed for Holyhead with a fair wind.

"Saturday morning, six pieces of ordnance, with two covered waggons, were sent from our arsenal, escorted by a party of the Royal Irish regiment of artillery, and posted at Ringsend Point and Moss-street, in order to give the proper signals on the arrival of the Earl of Northington in the bay.

"A vessel with an assorted cargo from Philadelphia is daily expected here. It is said there are two American merchants on board, who bring considerable orders for such goods as can be procured in this city.

"We hear, a very desperate engagement happened on Monday evening last, off Kinsale, between a revenue cruizer and a large smuggling cutter, in which the latter escaped; two of the cruizer's people are said to have been killed, and three badly wounded. The smuggler mounted 12 guns, had a number of men, and it is suspected has got safe with her cargo."

LAURENCE DALQLEISH, Watchmaker, is moved from the Parliament Close to the first fore stair below the head of the Old Assembly Close, near the Cross, where he continues the Watch and Clock-making business as formerly;—and hereby informs his friends and the Public, That he also carries on the JEWELLERY and GOLDSMITH business in all their different branches.

L. DALGLEISH humbly hopes for a share of the public favour; and flatters himself, that his care and attention shall not be wanting to merit their approbation.

## SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 20. Diligence of Kirkcaldy, Miller, from Memel, for Kirkcaldy.
Young Benjamin of Dysart, Normond, from ditto, for Leith.
Fortune of Aberdeen, Brown, from ditto, for Aberdeen.
Lady Mar of Alloa, Mackay, from ditto, for Alloa.
Margaret of Dysart, Ramsay, from ditto, for Dysart.
Friendship of Stranraer, Simple, from ditto, for Alloa.
Industry of Dundee, Young, from Koningsberg, for Dundee.
Janet & Barbara of ditto, Liddel, from ditto, for ditto.
Christian & Margaret of ditto, Lyall, from ditto, for Banff.
Good Intent of Arbroath, Doer, from ditto, for Arbroath.

21. Peggy & Betsey of Carron, Russell, from Memel, for Sealock.
Friendship of Montrose, Wise, from ditto, for Aberdeen.
Concord of Leith, Cruden, from Dantzick, for Leith.
Swan of Aberdeen, Thomson, from Memel, for Aberdeen.
Peggy & Ann of Anstruther, Watson, from ditto, for Nairn.

22. Nancy of Limekills, Bonnar, from ditto, for Sealock.
Molly of Kincardine, Millar, from ditto, for Kincardine.
Dispatch of Kinghorn, Syme, from ditto, for Leith.
Adventure of Leith, Lumsdain, from ditto, for Leith.

23. Elisabeth of Kirkcaldy, Beveridge, from ditto, for Dunbar.
Stadt Brudges of Rotterdam, Van Gelderen, from Koningsberg, for Dundee.

24. Morning Star of Lynn, Grant, from Liebaw, for Liverpool.
Blacket & Ridley of Newcastle, Elsden, from Memel, for Dunbar.—All the above loaded with grain.

*Remain below the Castle,*

Anstruther of Anstruther, Taylor, from Anstruther, for Memel, ballast.
Duke of Athol of Bo-ness, Hart, from Bo-ness, for Copenhagen, coals.

ELSINORE, May 24.—Wind S. E. WALTER WOOD.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 6.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 22s. | 0 d. | 21s. | 0d. | 20s. | 0d. |
| Barley, | 24 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Oats, | 22 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Pease, | 23 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 20 | 0 |

## SEQUESTRATIONS.

Robert Turnbull, merchant in Glasgow.
William Marjoribanks (deceased) merchant in Kelso.
William Gentle tenant in Burnside.

NOTICE

## To the MASTER TAILORS of Mid-Lothian.

INTIMATION is hereby given to the MASTER TAILORS in the County of Mid-Lothian, That a petition is lodged with the Clerk to the Justices of Peace, praying to have some additional regulations enacted, ascertaining the different rates of wages to be paid by Master Tailors to such Journeymen as shall be employed at piece-work; and that if any Master Tailor has any objections to offer against these additional Regulations, which are narrated in the petition, they are desired to lodge such objections in writing with the Clerk to the Justices, on or before Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock noon, as the petition is to be taken into consideration by the Justices at their Quarter Sessions, to be held the next day, being Thursday the 12th of June current, at the usual time and place.

N. B. Printed copies of the Petition are sent to the Deacons of the Incorporations of Edinburgh, Potterrow, Canongate, and Leith, for the perusal of the Members.

## Wrights-houses and Nine-mile-burn Tolls

TO LET.

TO be rouped within the New Session at Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 12th of June current, the TOLLS collected at Wrights-houses, and Nine-mile-burn Toll Bars.—The entry at the 15th of June.—The articles to be seen in the hands of Mr Zeigler, at the Sheriff-clerk's office, Edinburgh.

## LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of James Wyse vintner in Falkirk, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

The Lands of GRAHAMSMUIR and HOWMUIR, belonging to the Earl of Errol, in the following lots:

| | Measure. | | | Present Rent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. | R. | F. | L. | S. | D. |
| LOT I. | 12 | 0 | 6½ | 18 | 18 | 10½ |
| — II. | 9 | 2 | 23½ | 17 | 18 | 10½ |
| — III. | 5 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 7½ |
| — IV. | 9 | 3 | 35¼ | 16 | 2 | 11¼ |
| — V. | 9 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 10 |
| — VI. | 8 | 2 | 33 | 16 | 9 | 9 |

These lands lie between the town of Falkirk and Carron, upon both sides of the road leading from the north part of Falkirk to the draw-bridge over the Canal, which renders their situation very eligible for feuing to persons intending to build.

The rental, plan, and particular descriptions of the lots, the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Wauchope writer to the signet; to whom, or to the said James Wyse, any person intending to purchase may apply.

## LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

Part of the Earl of Errol's Estate.

TO be SOLD, the WHOLE LANDS and FISHINGS in the parish of Slains, and shire of Aberdeen, belonging to the Earl of Errol; together with the Patronage of the united parishes of Slains and Furvie.

These Lands hold of the Crown, lie within twelve miles of the town of Aberdeen, and are very improveable, being well supplied with lime-stone. They have been lately accurately surveyed and measured, and consist of the following particulars, agreeable to the new plan, viz.

| | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infield, | 2171 | 3 | 36 | | | |
| Outfield, | 2047 | 3 | 18 | | | |
| Pasture, | 2045 | 0 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | 5264 | 3 | 27 |
| Moss, | 323 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Sandy Links, | 539 | 1 | 25 | | | |
| Slains and Lochlundielocks, | 71 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 933 | 2 | 34 |
| Total, | | | | 6198 | 2 | 21 |

At the Fish town of Collieston there is a commodious and safe harbour for vessels from 50 to 60 tons burden; and the water of Ythan runs along the south side of the lands of Slains, and is navigable a considerable way above them.

As also, the Lands of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the parish of Langside, and barony of Kellie. These Lands are likewise very improveable, and well accommodated with moss. They hold feu of the Earl of Fife for payment of 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The rentals, plan, and survey of the lands, the title-deeds and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of John Wauchope writer to the signet; to whom, or to George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, and Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead, any person intending to purchase may apply.

## DALKEITH ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general Meeting of the Trustees for the Dalkeith district of Roads is to be held within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday next, the 12th day of June instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon precisely; when it is requested all the Trustees will attend.

## BALHAYOCK's CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the late Mr BLAIR of Balhayock request his whole Creditors to meet, by themselves or their doers, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 17th of June current, at 12 o'clock noon.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of MUAT and AITKEN merchants in Edinburgh, and GEORGE MUAT and Co. merchants at Sealock, held at Edinburgh the 2d June current, the Creditors were unanimously of opinion, that it would be more for the interest of the concerned to nominate a Trustee to the management, with powers to determine all differences, and to rank the Creditors as he might see cause; and having appointed the factor to call a meeting for that effect in terms of the statute. The factor does therefore hereby intimate to the Creditors, that a meeting will be held within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Monday the 28th July next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to chuse a trustee, with power to rank as aforesaid. And it is requested of such Creditors as cannot attend, that they do grant sufficient power to their doers for that effect.

## Notice to Creditors.

THOSE to whom the late SIR WILLIAM ERSKINE of CAMBO, Baronet, was indebted at the time of his death, and whose debts have not already been paid, will please lodge their claims with William Lumsdane clerk to the signet, on or before the 12th day of June next, at which time the trustees appointed by Sir William in his disposition and settlement, are to give up their trust.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 18th June, at four o'clock afternoon, in the Trades Hall of Dundee,

**That HOUSE, lately built at the Magdalen** Gare, a little west from Dundee, with about four Acres of Land. The house is pleasantly situated by the river side, very convenient, and will be set up very low.

Dundee, 3d June 1783.

## TO BE SOLD,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN at the Water of Leith, presently possessed by Mrs Dickson, with the houses contiguous thereto. From the situation of these houses, they may be easily altered, so as to accommodate a large family.

Mr Binny, schoolmaster at the Water of Leith, will show the subjects; and any person inclining to conclude a bargain, may apply to James Walker, writer to the signet.

## SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

TO be SOLD, the Estate of DUNTROON and OIB, lying in the parishes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The present free rent is upwards of 860 l. The Lands are mostly out of lease; the longest of those current do not exceed six years from Whitsunday 1783. In this rent are included, at reasonable conversions, 136 bolls oat meal, and 76 bolls barley, with sundry kain and casualities, optional to the proprietor to exact in kind or fixed converted prices, and which the tenants have paid in money for years past. The tenants are all thriving, and pay their rents punctually; and their houses are all in good repair.

These Lands are conveniently situated for markets, on the arms of the sea called Loch Crinan and Loch Sween, and within four miles of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbelton, whence (at Lochgilphead) there strikes off an excellent carriage-road, passing through the estate to the Mansion house of Duntroon (on the lands of Ardechastle). This House and Offices are commodious, and in good repair, pleasantly situated close to the sea, and upon a promontory jutting into Loch Crinan, with an orchard well stored with fruit-trees.

The whole of the estate is of an excellent quality and soil, both for grass and corn, of great extent, and sufficiently inclosed; and partly subdivided, and capable of considerable improvement, and rise of rent, the climate being early, from the favourable exposure and dry warm situation of the lands, lying upon limestone, and abounding with turf. The valuable flat and sea-marsh of Crinan and Cuilchruick, consisting of more than 2000 acres, is mostly well adapted for the plough.

There is a very valuable natural wood upon the estate, which was cut a few years ago, and brought 1000 l. Upwards of 4000 oak standards (some of a considerable size) and some haggs, were then reserved. And the wood having been thoroughly fenced, and well taken care of, is now in a very thriving state. There are also considerable plantations of thriving wood of different kinds upon the lands of Ardechastle and Tilliger; so that altogether a more complete property for its extent, seldom appears in the market. It holds of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of a small feu-duty.

The whole will be sold together or separately. If in lots the following are proposed.

I. The Lands of Ardechastle, Tilliger, Crinan, East Ardephuire, West Ardephuire, Kilchean, Brainport and the acres annexed, with the Salmon-fishings of the water of Add. Rent about — L. 375

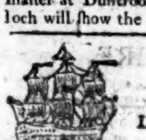
II. The Lands of Cuilcruick (having a most elegant situation for a mansion-house), Ballighoun, Achachroam, and Ardachive, with the other acres annexed, the Mill of Slockvulline, and Feu-duties payable out of the estates of Poltalloch, Ilsandree, and Glencharn. Rent about — L. 266

III. The Lands of Oib-More, Garr-Oib, and Kilmorie, with the acres annexed, and Mill of Koylziber. Rent about — L. 163

IV. The Lands of Laggan, with the Pendicle of Lagganruarie. Rent about — L. 56

L. 860

The title-deeds are clear, and with the tacks, are in the hands of John Moir writer to the signet, who, and Duncan Campbell writer at Inverary, will inform as to other particulars. John Campbell schoolmaster at Duntroon, will show that estate, and John Campbell at Tayloch will show the estate of Oib.



AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

**THE LOVE AND UNITY,**

ALEXANDER BYRES Master,

Lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and will sail the 15th current.

*For HALIFAX,*

**The Brigantine SWALLOW,**

burden about 160 tons, WILLIAM ROBERTSON Master, will be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 15th June, and will positively sail by the 1st July.

For fright or passage apply to Messrs Morison and Company, Greenock; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; David Paterson, Edinburgh; or William Forsyth, Aberdeen.

The Swallow is a new vessel, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a remarkable fast sailer.

*For JAMAICA,*

And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

**The Ship Governor Dalling,**

BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

## TO BE SOLD.

A FEU of the Farm of WEST GRANGE, in the parish of St Vigeans, and the county of Forfar, about four miles from Arbroath, on the road from that to Forfar. The farm consists of about 280 acres, the greatest part of which has been limed and improved within these few years, and fenced with stone dykes, and earth fences. The lands are of a good dry soil, on which there is a large steading of houses, covered with slates, lately finished, and the proprietor only pays a small yearly rent. For particulars apply to James Scott of Muirhouse, by Arbroath.

## A FARM IN FORFARSHIRE TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Farm of EAST GILCHORN, as possessed by David Ruxton, lying in the parish of Inverkeiller, and shire of Forfar, consisting of about 200 acres, mostly arable.

Proposals may be given in to Mr Andrew Pitcairn writer, Dundee; they shall be kept secret, if desired.

## Farms in Fife to Let.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, the following farms of the estate of LUSCAR and CLUNE, lying near to the town of Dunfermline, viz.

The farm of BLACKBURN, consisting of about 120 acres; the farm of BONNINGTON, of about 60 acres; the farm of GOUKHALL, of 72 acres; and the farm of CLUNE, consisting of about 94 acres. These farms are all properly inclosed and subdivided, with proper steadings of houses on them, and in good order, except Blackburn, on which a steading is to be built. The farms will either be let separately, or two of them together in one farm, as tenants incline. Some of them lie within a mile, and others within two measured miles of Dunfermline, where great quantities of dung may be had, at very easy rates; and there is lime adjacent to them: so that there is no want of the proper means of improvement. ADAM PATERSON in Dunfermline, the factor on these lands, will show the farms; and those who incline to take any of them, may give in their proposals in writing, signed by them, to Mr JOHN ROBERTSON writer in Edinburgh, or the said ADAM PATERSON. The proposals will be considered of the 10th of July 1783; and the most agreeable will be accepted of, and the others totally concealed.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

**The Lands and Estate of OVER WELLS, with** the teinds and pertinents, which belonged to the deceased Charles Ker of Wells, lying in the parish of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh.

The proven yearly free rent of these lands and teinds, is 147 l. 3 s. 7 d. 6-12ths Sterling; and the proven value, on account of a large quantity of thriving planting, is fixed at 3826 l. 14 s. 3 d. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

There is a commodious dwelling-house, and suitable offices, upon the premises. The whole estate is inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very considerable quantity of thriving planting in strips and clumps for sheltering the ground.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the estate, will be seen, by applying to William Riddell writer to the signet; and the proof of the rental, and values, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session.

## PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

*Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 25th June 1783.*

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

**The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to** WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The freey early rent of the stock,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| after all deductions, is proven to be | L. | 252 | 5 | 5 | 6-12ths. |
| Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, | | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| And the proven free teind of these lands is | | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1-12th. |
| Proven free rent of stock and teind, | L. | 264 | 10 | 11 | 7-12ths. |

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

*The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of* 5700 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 1900 l. sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

## Sale of Lands in Dumfries Shire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st of August 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the parishes of Kirkmichael and Tinwald, and county of Dumfries, the free rent of which at present, after all deductions, is above 1350 l. Sterling.

This estate extends from ten to within four miles and a half of Dumfries. The great road now making from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole estate, except part of one farm, is arable. It lies compact in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime, either from Dumfries, or from the lime-works of Closeburn, at about six miles distance. The crops which it produces, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inhexaustible markets for grain, both for home-consumption and exportation.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate, pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae, and the policy and inclosures are extensive and beautiful. There is a large orchard well stocked, and a great deal of wood on the lands, both old and young. The farm-houses are new-built, and upon the best plans.

The whole estate holds of the Crown, and affords several freehold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear; the whole teinds are valued; the teinds of the lands in the parish of Tinwald are exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister, and the proprietor has right to the teinds of the lands in the parish of Kirkmichael.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leases, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are also lodged with James Graham writer in Dumfries, factor on the estate; and to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael house, or Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, persons desirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has powers to sell by private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

## Sale of the Lands of Langside in Roxburghshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Edinburgh, within the British Coffeehouse there, upon Wednesday the 2d day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of LANGSIDE, lying within the parish of Bowden, and county of Roxburgh. These lands lie contiguous, are wholly arable, and are all inclosed. There is a convenient steading of houses, and some valuable ash and elm trees, upon the premisses.

For further particulars apply to Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Tawse writer there.

## CASTLESTEWART ESTATE.

TO be Sold by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 24th day of June 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the Eight Merk Land of DOWALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 1047 l. sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060 l.

On this estate (which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided) there is a large commodious modern mansion house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also fine gardens and an extensive policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting, very thriving.

This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. About 500 acres, lying round the mansion house, are presently out of lease. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a member in parliament, and the tithes are valued.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 416 l. of yearly rent.—To be sold either in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

1st, The Mains of Duchrae, and the Lands of Ulliok, and Meikle and Little Craigs, about 773 acres, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Clellans, at 135 l. 2 s. sterling.

2d, Drumglass, Tornoroch, and Meikle and Little Duchraes, about 884 acres, as presently possessed by James M'Conochy, at 145 l. sterling.

3d, Urioch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, about 637 acres, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at 108 l. 19 s. 2½ d.

And, lastly, Drumbreck, about 137 acres, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at 20 l. 9 s. 10 d.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marle of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400 l. sterling; and there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of WIGTON, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart, at the rent of 5 l. sterling.

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the Town of WHITHORN, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. sterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsby, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

## YORK-BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the first day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING ESTATES

Belonging to the York-building Company.

I. The Lands and Estate of FINGASK and KINNAIRD, and others, lying in the county of Perth, as possessed under a lease from the said Company, by Doctor Steuart Threipland, for ninety-nine years from Whitsunday 1745. The rent payable by the said lease, free of all deductions, is 480 l. 6 s. 4 d. and the upset price, at twenty-five years purchase, 12,007 l. 18 s. 4 d.

II. The Lands of CLERKHILL, lying in the parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, paying of free rent 105 l.; to be set up at twenty-four years purchase, being 2520 l.

III. The Lands of DOWNIESHILL, lying in said parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven yearly rent is 45 l. Sterling; but there being a lease of these lands for eleven years from Whitsunday next, for payment of a rent of only 1 l. 8 s. 10 d. 8-12ths; the same are valued, with the burden of that lease, and are to be set up at 718 l. 4 s. 5 d.

IV. The Lands and Estate of CALLANDER and LINLITHGOW, lying in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, either in two lots or in three, as purchasers incline. If in three lots,

Lot 1. To consist of the barony of Almond or Haining, lying in the county of Linlithgow; the free proven rent of which being 395 l. 9 s. 1 d. 4-12ths; is to be set up at 8179 l. 5 s. 3 d. 2-12ths, being twenty-three years purchase of the property lands, thirty years purchase of the feu-duties, four years purchase of the rent payable for the coal, and 150 l. as the value of the natural wood in this lot.

Lot 2. To comprehend the Farms of Easter and Wester Carnmuirs, Bogtown, Thornsourhill, and Walker's Brae, in the barony of Callander; the free rent whereof is 258 l. 6 s. 1 d. 2-12ths; and the upset price 5221 l. 0 s. 2 d. 10-12ths, being twenty-three years purchase of the rent payable for the lands, and five years purchase of the rent payable for the iron-stone therein.

Lot 3. To comprehend the whole remaining parts of the said estates of Callander and Linlithgow, belonging to the York-building Company, whether property or superiority, feu or teind duties, not included in either of the two former lots; the free annual value or rent thereof, including the farm of Shielhill, is 1213 l. 13 s. 8 d. 6-12ths, and the upset price or proven value, 25,487 l. 5 s. 0 d. 3-12ths, valuing the property lands at twenty-three years purchase, the feu-duties at thirty years purchase, the coal at six years purchase of the present rent, and the natural wood at 1250 l.

If this last estate is set up in two lots, the two last lots are to be united.

The whole of these lands hold blench of the Crown. The title-deeds, and printed particulars of the rental, with a plan of the estate of Callander, and each lot thereof, will be seen by applying to Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the proof of the rentals and values, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute-clerk of session.

## Lands in the Shires of Roxburgh and Berwick.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Estate of GREENKNOW, and Town and Lands of WEST GORDON, and Mill thereof, lying in the parish of Gordon and shire of Berwick.

The estate consists of upwards of 2300 acres, of a good soil, and capable of great improvement, and is conveniently situated within a few miles of the towns of Kelso, Lauder, Melrose, and Greenlaw.

The present rental of the estate, after deduction of minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, amounting together to 2 l. 7 s. 5 d. is 440 l. 5 s. 11½ d. Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and part hold blench of the Duke of Gordon.

Also, these Lands of MAXTON, possessed by David Ballantyne and Walter Nisol, tenants thereof, lying within the parish of Maxton and shire of Roxburgh. The lands consist of 280 acres or thereby, whereof about 196 were infield before the division of the town and territory of Maxton. They lie near the turnpike road betwixt Melrose and Jedburgh, are of good quality, and may be much improved.

For particulars apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the signet, who will show the rentals and title-deeds.

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